

Wilson Vetoes Longer Hours For U. S. Jobs

Halts Increase From Seven to Eight Hour Day for Government Clerks

Allows Salary Increases to Stand

Federal Workers Must Receive Same Consideration Given by Private Interests

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Congress eliminated a legislative rider requiring government clerks to work eight hours a day instead of seven from the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill to-day, after President Wilson had vetoed the measure because of the provision.

Salary increases for clerks of \$120 a year to meet the increased cost of living were left unchanged. The President took the position that, having asked private employers to make no change in working conditions unfavorable to labor during the war, he could not assent to a bill under which the government itself would make such a change.

The message follows: "At the outset of the war I felt it my duty to urge all employers in the United States to make a special effort to see to it that the conditions of labor were in no respect altered unfavorably to the laborer. It has been evident from the first how directly the strain of this war is to bear upon those who do the labor which underlies the whole process of mobilizing the nation, and it seemed to me that the highest importance of the war was the maintenance of the conditions of the labor of its own employees unfavorably to them, and I feel free to take this position because I have not learned from any quarters that the employees of the government in the District have been slack in their labor or have demurred from doing any of the necessary additional tasks which the time and the exigency require. On the contrary, I have learned that they have cheerfully done additional labor and have not needed the compulsion of law."

When an effort to override the veto failed in the House, by a vote of 245 to 50, the bill promptly was repassed without the rider and similar action in the Senate followed. The Senate, however, added an amendment extending the salary advances to employees paid from lump sum appropriations. This was accepted by the House and the measure now goes back to the President.

"Trench" Cigarette Case
Handsome solid beaded bags, various designs, with and without frames. Bag illustrated.....\$5.00
Others from.....\$3.00 to \$15.00
Envelope, at right, filled with change purse, real stone catch, back-handle, 6 1/2 inches. Tan English pigskin, black silk or black grained patent leather, handsome and attractive silk linings. Specially Priced.....\$5.00

Improved "Trench" cigarette case, holds 50 cigarettes, a full day's supply, space for photograph and money. Tan or black, military stripe leather. Specially Priced.....\$5.50
Tan hide.....\$5.50
Black pin morocco.....\$6.75
Initials stamped 25c extra.

Tobacco Pouch Bag
Khaki cloth, rubber lining, compartment for tobacco, pockets for cigarette papers, matches and pipe.....\$3.00
Pipes, extra, from.....\$5.00

Cross "Military" Umbrellas
Women's Umbrellas, for rain or sun, khaki color silk for Army or blue silk for Navy; red and white handles, with blue service star (additional stars without charge); 29 inches high.....\$14.00

Refreshment "Tabourette"
For Clubs or Country Homes, complete with 12 tall glasses, removable tray (20-inch diameter) and 3 divided spaces for bottles, etc., underneath; 29 inches high over all. Of highly polished black enamel wicker with tinted rose and leaf decoration.....\$32.00
Service extra; pitchers, each.....\$2.00
Ice tub.....\$2.25
Silver plated tongs.....\$5.50
Crystal bottle, \$12; Others from.....\$4.50
Wicker chairs with cretonne padded tops, each.....\$8.00

Mark Cross
The World's Greatest Leather Store
New York
404 Fifth Ave. 253 Broadway
(At 87th Street) (Opp. City Hall)
Boston London
145 Tremont St. 89 Regent St.
Dealers Throughout the World

U. S. Control Of Wire Lines Seems Certain
Continued from page 1

tems, and I think it is almost as important that the President should have power to control all methods of communication."

The Aswell resolution follows: "That the President, if, in his discretion it is deemed desirable in order to insure their continuous operation to guard the secrecy of military and governmental communications or prevent communication by spies and other public enemies thereon, or for other military or public reasons, shall have power to take possession and control of any telegraph, telephone, marine cable or radio systems, and operate the same subject to the conditions of law, so far as applicable, which are in force as to steam railroads while under Federal control."

It is the opinion of Representative Sims, and apparently also of the Administration, that the President does not have the power to take over the telegraph and telephone lines without the passage of a specific resolution. His general war powers are held to be insufficient for this purpose.

Opposition to the resolution is chiefly confined to the friends of the small telephone companies, especially the rural companies, or, at least, there are many and which have been the steady foes of all kinds of state regulation.

Opposition Is Small
But there is no opposition sufficient to defeat or delay this measure which the Administration asks in order to meet an emergency.

Only the yielding of the Western Union Telegraph Company and the cancelling of the call for a strike of its employees will prevent the promulgation of the government not only of its lines but of all the means of electric communication in this country, telegraph, telephone and cable.

Nor will a settlement of the present dispute be likely long to postpone government operation of telegraph and telephone lines. Postmaster General Burleson is an advocate of government operation of telegraph and telephone lines. The President evidently sympathizes with his views.

The preamble of the Aswell resolution recites the economies that can be effected by government operation. And in both the telegraph and the telephone service competition has brought about needless duplication. Another reason urged for government operation is that only thus can secrecy in military communications be made absolutely certain.

Has Political Aspect
Politically the advantages to the Democratic party of taking over the telegraph and telephone lines would be similar to those which have come to it from its taking over the railroads. Indeed there could be no more striking evidence, in the minds of labor, of the government's friendliness to the unions than its seizure of the telegraph lines because one telegraph company refused to permit the unionization of its workers. Out of government operation the employees, like the employees of the railroads, may get increased wages, as well as the privi-

lege for which they are preparing to strike, that of joining the unions. The President took two important steps to-day whose political effect is bound to be felt.

One was when he determined to seize the telephone and telegraph companies unless the Western Union Company chooses to obey the order of the War Labor Board, and the other when he set his face against increasing the hours of labor, no matter how good the reasons may be for the increase. This was shown in his veto of the Bell eight-hour amendment. Both of these acts are of a piece with his whole attitude toward labor in this war, but they are more striking perhaps than anything else that he has done to satisfy what he regards as the reasonable aspirations of labor during the war and to insure its loyalty.

The President, in using the thinking of political effects, he may be thinking only of winning the war, which requires that there shall be no labor disturbances, but the consequences will be many Democratic votes and election and the creation of a Democratic party solidly based upon the support of labor.

Have Confidence in Taft
And ex-President Taft certifies to the labor exigency upon which President Wilson took the action, and which wins labor's gratitude. That is one way of looking at it. And that way makes the occupant of the White House the master politician of the age. To recede after criticism of your opponents is superfluous.

To look at it in another way, ex-President Taft, a man in whom the country, especially the laboring classes, has entire confidence, passes upon all labor questions. It is either good politics, good patriotism or both, as you look at it. And men here look at it as both.

But at least there is now a labor policy and an organization for carrying it into effect. Industrial disputes go before the War Labor Board, and the Administration backs the rulings of that board with all its power to commandeer the property of those who dare to disobey.

Mr. Taft, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, yesterday refused to comment on President Wilson's recommendation that the government take control of the telegraph and telephone lines. He issued the following statement, however, regarding his stand on the strike:

"The concrete situation is this: The Western Union Telegraph Company has so far not declined to follow the instruction of the National War Labor Board. There has been no decision that board with which we are at variance."

"An order has been issued to Western Union employees to strike July 8. There will be no response to this order for the reason that our employees cannot be misled at such a time as this and because they are not members of the union. It is stated that under the direction of the Order of Railway Telegraphers the government employees handling commercial messages at railroads are to be used to handle such messages. The Western Union has no differences with the Order of Railway Telegraphers; they have worked freely for years in the forces of the United States. The contract for handling commercial messages at railroads offices are now with the United States government and we have no doubt that they will be carried out."

"It would therefore appear that the situation sums up about like this: A union without membership in our forces proposes to declare strike in order that government employees handling commercial messages may sympathetically strike. The situation has no importance save in its novelty. The prime object which the union seeks to accomplish is the defeat of the plan of organization which is now being carried forward by Western Union employees, creating their own association, with unrestricted rights as to collective bargaining, working conditions, compensation, etc."

"Percy Thomas, Eastern representative of the International Telegraphers' Union of America, said there would be no strike in the event the government took over the Western Union lines. The President's plan, he said, assures a victory to the telegraphers."

Operators to Organize Despite Federal Action
CHICAGO, July 1.—Edward F. Wach, delegate-elect to the convention of Western Union employees which meets in Chicago July 10 to form an organization composed exclusively of Western Union telegraphers, said to-night toward taking over the telegraph lines of the country would have no effect upon plans for the new organization.

Delegates have been elected and will be present from all parts of the United States and Canada.

Germany Alarmed by "Greed" of Her Allies
Teuton Press Is Particularly Excited Over Turkey's "Lust for Conquest"

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Germany is becoming alarmed by the aggressive territorial tenacity of her allies, according to a report reaching the State Department to-day from Bern, Switzerland. A summary of German press reports, says the dispatch, is that the "Munichener Post" of June 19, with the comment that Germany's future can be seriously damaged by the Turkish policy of expansion.

"The Turk's lust for conquest," the German paper says, "is so great that even the Pan-German papers are protesting against the growing demand of the Pan-Turks."

The paper further states that Russia's disintegration is increasing with alarming speed. Bulgaria is conceded to be an important pathway to the East, but the "Post" declares Bulgarians must remember their need of Germany in order to expand politically and economically.

Accused of "Kaisertalk"
NEWARK, N. J., July 1.—Application was filed here to-day in the United States District Court for revocation of the citizenship papers of William Kunkel, of Paterson, and Gustav A. Wenzel, of Garwood, two alleged "Kaisertalk" speakers, whose tongues wagged them out of jobs in the Nicholson File Works and the Acolian Works, respectively.

Kukus, a Russian subject until March 17, 1915, is alleged to have said: "The Kaiser is the best man in the world. He is a better man than Wilson. I would like to see him ship me back. I'd fight for Germany. I wouldn't lend any of my money to the United States."

The remarks which are charged to Wenzel, who is an Austrian, are: "I hope all the American factories will be blown up. If I had \$10,000 I wouldn't give a penny for a Liberty Loan. I am for the Kaiser and always will be."

14 U. S. Destroyers Will Be Launched July 4
WASHINGTON, July 1.—Fourteen destroyers will be launched from American yards on July 4.

These, with a number of Eagle boats, will represent the navy's share of the celebration to take the water in celebration of Independence Day.

"Garabed," Free Energy Engine, Is Failure in Test

Model Doesn't Run and Committee Calls Idea Impracticable

Is Only Theoretical

Boston Inventor So Impressed Congress That It Authorized a Trial

WASHINGTON, July 1.—An unfavorable report on "Garabed," the mysterious engine which its inventor claimed would take power out of the air to run anything from an airplane to a battleship, was submitted to the Interior Department to-day by the committee of scientists which tested the invention in Boston Saturday, with the approval of Congress.

The committee announced it did not believe the principles of the inventor, Garabed T. K. Giragossian, were sound or his devices operative, or that they could result in practical development of free energy.

Call Principles Unsound
Following is the report: "We, the undersigned, who are members of the commission duly appointed in accordance with the provisions of public resolution No. 16, passed by Congress, hereby certify that Garabed T. K. Giragossian showed us, on Saturday, June 29, 1918, a model embodying the principles of his invention, known as 'Garabed.' We found that the model was not in shape to run or to develop power. The inventor admitted that he had no working machine, and that he was merely explaining principles. We do not believe his principles are sound, that his devices are operative, or that they can result in the practical development or utilization of free energy."

"Witness our signature at Boston, Mass., June 29, 1918."
JAMES A. MOYER,
EDWARD S. MILLER,
DR. FRANK H. HENRICH,
EDWIN B. WILSON,
CHARLES L. NORTON.

Impressed Congress
A year ago Mr. Giragossian appeared before Congressional committees and made a most profound impression with the story of his invention. He said he wanted to demonstrate under government protection. His statements were vague, and nobody at the Capitol understood what he was talking about, but, nevertheless, the inventor was impressive, and after much discussion a resolution providing for a test under the auspices of the Secretary of the Interior was favorably reported and adopted by both houses of Congress.

BOSTON, July 1.—Undismayed by the unfavorable report to-day of the committee of five scientists who tested his invention on behalf of the Department of the Interior, Garabed T. K. Giragossian left for Washington to-night. He was determined, he said, to explain and demonstrate his device to government scientists, the military committee of Congress or Congress itself.

If he failed to secure a hearing in Washington, Mr. Giragossian said he would then try to get his invention to be all that he claimed by a demonstration on Boston Common."

Army Commissions Won by New Yorkers
(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)
WASHINGTON, July 1.—New York residents commissioned in the Officers' Reserve Corps and the National Army to-day by the war department included:

Clinical Reserve—Tom S. Kinman, 15 Broad Street, George H. Hall, Harvard Road, Douglaston, L. I., captains.
Academy Reserve—William Neuss, 165 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, captain; Richard Chute, 518 West 143d Street, Melrose, captain; Homeopathic Hospital, 100 West 12th Street, Brooklyn, captain; Robert L. Leach, 22 West 17th Street, Brooklyn, captain; Ralph Emerson Myers, 2 West 106th Street, Frank Brando, 2 West 106th Street, Brooklyn, captain; Normal Clyde Marvel, 300 West 40th Street, and Monroe Anderson, Melrose, St. Luke's Hospital, first lieutenant.

Sanitary Corps, National Army—Waldemar Kops, 151 West Eighty-third Street, captain; Paul W. Lenz, 25 Broad Street, first lieutenant.
Chemical Service Section, National Army—Arthur M. Morgan, 130 East Fifteenth Street, first lieutenant.
Tank Corps, National Army—Julius L. Foreman, 110 West Seventy-ninth Street, second lieutenant.

Air Service (Aeronautics)—Charles Henry Ernest French, 100 West 12th Street, captain; Henry Stoddard Babcock, Pelham Manor, Clarence Wesley Rippinger, 20 Academy Street, Brooklyn, captain; Robert Badger Sower, 1030 Eighty-fourth Street, Brooklyn; Ellsworth Francis Gaskill, 520 East 10th Street, Brooklyn, captain; Edward Fred Miller, 433 West Twenty-third Street; Robert Thomas Brinkman, 143 East Eighth Street; John Clark Cousins, 44 Morris Street, Yorkers, second lieutenants.

Signal Corps, National Army—Peter Dutlewich, 205 West Eleventh Street, second lieutenant.
Quartermaster Corps, National Army—Alexander H. McGuirk, 653 Meunier Street, Brooklyn; Samuel Craig Voren, Camp Dix, second lieutenant.
Engineer Reserve Corps—Howard J. Cole, 31 West Thirty-ninth Street, captain; Marco C. Smith, Jr., Setauket, Long Island, first lieutenant.

Lion Bites Woman Tamer
Margaret Greskrep's Arm Arm During Rehearsal
Margaret Greskrep, of 235 West Forty-sixth Street, was bitten by a lion yesterday at 137 West Thirty-seventh Street. The muscles of her right arm were torn and she was taken to the New York Hospital. The lion's name was Julius.

It was one of two lions belonging to Miss Greskrep and Captain Edward Schell, who make a living training lions. The animals were in a cage in the animals' quarters in the McNally Transfer Company's rooms, at the Thirty-seventh Street address, when the two trainers were in the cage when Julius sprang up behind Miss Greskrep and bit her. Captain Schell, aided by employees of the transfer company, drove him off and rescued her.

Search St. Lawrence for Two Canadian Soldiers' Bodies
OGDENSBURG, N. Y., July 1.—Search was being made here to-day for the bodies of two Canadian soldiers, Albert Langley and Leonard Watkins, who left Brockville, Ontario, for Ogdensburg in a rowboat on Saturday night. Cries heard on the St. Lawrence River yesterday attracted rescuers who found Elmer Langley, brother of Albert Langley, clinging to an overturned boat.

The other two men, struggling nearby, sank as help was nearing them.

War Has Discovered New French-U.S. Port
PARIS, July 1.—A naval base on the French coast used by the Americans in their transport traffic is destined after the war to become the European marine terminus of a five-day New York-to-Paris route, according to American naval officers as their views are reported by Raymond Lestonnat, in "L'Illustration."

"It is the port of Europe; how is it you have not found that out for yourselves?" the writer records the Americans as saying. "The new liners which we will build after the war, and which will put Paris within five days of New York, will use it. We shall build a new railroad to Paris and everybody will come this way from continent to continent."

Sims Gives British America's Thanks For Hospitality
He Then Hears United States Praised at London Soldiers' Entertainment
LONDON, July 1.—American troops in the London district were entertained at the Palace Theatre Sunday evening, and addresses were made by Vice-Admiral Sims, commander of the American naval forces in the war zone, and T. J. Macnamara, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty.

Admiral Sims said he would like to express on behalf of the Americans their gratitude to the British people for the spirit in which they had welcomed the American forces. Wherever the Americans had gone the British people had offered them the hand of hospitality, he said.

The admiral added: "This war is promoting a good understanding between the two countries. The British people have not always understood us perfectly, and the same is true of what we knew about the British, but we now believe the British are a pretty good fellow."

Posterity, said Mr. Macnamara, would declare that the determination of the American people to draw the sword overwhelmingly wrote the word "victory" against Germany. America came into the struggle with profound and simple purposes. Her soldiers were the new crusaders.

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"The rulers of Germany believed the submarine would finish this country before America could get going, and it was announced to the Reichstag seventeen months ago that the submarine would be the means of a swift victory. History will record that as the climax of Germany's barbarism and desperate miscalculations. The submarine has not given Germany a swift victory. It will not give her victory at all."

"But America has defeated America has been created a covenant of justice, freedom and immunity from all the horrors of war and the dreadful consequences of lust and conquest and power."

Americans to Parade In Rome on Fourth
PARIS, July 1.—"The Stars and Stripes," the American army publication, announces that a detachment of American soldiers will be sent to Rome to take part in the Fourth of July celebration there.

The Ministry of Public Instruction has ordered that the recent speech delivered in Parliament by Jules Poincaré, Minister of the Interior, concerning the Fourth of July, be read and commented upon in all educational establishments. The reading is ordered as a part of the celebration by teachers and scholars of the American national holiday.

Announcement has been made that American fighting troops will be sent from France to Italy by General Pershing. An American contingent, mostly non-combatant troops, landed in Italy late last week. It is probably from this force that the detachment which will go to Rome will be selected.

Osteopaths Charge Gorgas Boycotts Them
BOSTON, July 1.—The charge that the medical profession, through Surgeon General William C. Gorgas, virtually had threatened the government with a war service boycott if osteopaths were admitted to the Medical Corps was made by Dr. George W. Riley, of New York, president of the American Osteopathic Association, at the annual convention of the association to-day.

"We have the bitter and unrelenting opposition of organized medicine," Dr. Riley declared. "The American Medical Association and the various state medical societies will exert every ounce of political influence they can muster against us. The Surgeon General's office is made up entirely of doctors of medicine, and naturally has sent an unfavorable report to the Military Affairs Committee."

Mr. Riley based his charge on his interpretation of the adverse report by Surgeon General Gorgas to the Military Affairs Committee on the bill to admit osteopaths without the degree of medicine to the Medical Corps.

Head of Association Says Army Medical Men Threaten U. S. to Stop Recognition
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Armed Intervention By Allies in Russia Is Urged by Gerard

Japanese Publicist Predicts East Front Will Soon Be Re-established

Italy Is Given Praise

Council of Foreign Relations Discusses Need of Telling War Truth to People

The reestablishment of the East front by an Allied expeditionary force into Russia was urged by James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, and predicted by Dr. T. Iyengar, last night at a meeting of the Council of Foreign Relations in the Metropolitan Club.

The council was established to clear up what misunderstandings may exist between America and its Allies in arms. At the meeting the council had as its guests representatives of thirty-five newspapers and news agencies in Allied and neutral countries.

Although the Russian situation was the principal topic of discussion, other important matters were touched upon. The status of Japan as a democracy was upheld by Dr. Iyengar, and Dr. Felice Ferrero, of the Italian Bureau of Information, told of the high morale of the Italian army, asserting that there were more Italians in France than there were French and British combined in Italy.

Scores Bolsheviks Rule
Mr. Gerard spoke of the deplorable conditions that prevail in Russia under the Bolshevik rule. He spoke of the abolition of family and domestic ties by the Reds.

"I am told," he added, "that recently they have decided that a man can procure only five divorces in a year. Dr. Iyengar in his address stressed the rapidly developing crisis in Russia and hinted that Allied intervention was only a matter of time. He spoke of the forthcoming declaration of President Wilson on the subject and of his own reluctance to discuss the matter at any length."

Japan Offers Help
"I may, however, be permitted to say," he added, "that the development of events and the trend of American public opinion tend to confirm the correctness of the view which some of us long have held and more than once advocated in public, that to help that sorely tried and distracted country, Russia, and to restore the Eastern front are indispensable to insure the complete success of the Allied cause. As to how and when such a step should be undertaken we may confidently trust to the wisdom and sound judgment of the Allied leaders."

"Japan, through her Minister for Foreign Affairs, has declared that she is ready to do everything within her power to help the Allied cause, even to the extent of sending her troops, if requested by all the Allied governments, wherever needed."

"At the same time it is well for us to remember that Japan's soldiers will never act as mercenaries or hirelings, but will do their duty as befitting the fighting force of a great sovereign power."

The speaker also took issue with those who have always termed Japan an autocracy.

"If I understand correctly, I should say that whether the government be a republic or a constitutional monarchy, democracy is enthroned in the country where social equality instead of feudal aristocracy prevails," he said. "Where one's real merits count more than rank or family pedigree, where every individual has the right to the full enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and is no slave of a dominant caste, where right rules over might and militarism is not the controlling factor in short, where justice, liberty, equality and humanity are made the basic principles of the state."

Publicity as War Aid
Dr. Ferrero quoted Hindenburg's statement to the effect that victory would come to those nations which had the strongest nerves, and interpreted this to mean that the nations with the best system of publicity would win.

"The bloodshed of the armies in the trenches," he said, "would be in vain and death and disaster would be the only portion of the Italian war, were it not for the fact that the Italian army, when the Austrians, contrary to the predictions of the whole world, were halted at the Piave River. It may not be clearly understood that the Austrian army was brought to a standstill at the Piave last fall by the Italian army and the Italian army alone."

"It is also highly important from the standpoint of a complete understanding of the real situation in Italy that the Allied peoples know that the French, British and American troops on Italian soil are not there because of a lack of men in Italy. There are to-day more Italian troops in France than there are troops of her allies in Italy."

Before his removal the House had, on motion of Andrew Bonar Law, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, unanimously decided to suspend Mr. Pemberton-Billing for the rest of the session. He fought desperately, and outside assistance had to be secured before he was removed beyond the Parliamentary precincts.

Noel Pemberton-Billing had had an adventurous career. Previous to being elected to the House of Commons he was a soldier in the Boer war, an actor, an airplane builder, a company promoter and an editor. He first came into the public eye two years ago, when the newspapers reported him as an independent candidate for the House of Commons on a platform of denouncing the government for alleged apathy toward the air service in the war.

Acquitted on Libel Charge
His career as a free lance Member of the House of Commons has been breezy, and involved many tiffs with the Speaker. Early in June Mr. Pemberton-Billing was acquitted of a sensational trial on the charge of libeling Miss Maud Allan, a dancer, and J. T. Grein, manager of the Independent Theatre.

At the trial testimony was given tending to prove the existence of a book which Pemberton-Billing alleged had been prepared by German secret agents, containing the names of 47,000 British said to be addicted to vice and held in bondage to Germany through fear of exposure. One of the witnesses said that she had seen the book and that it contained the names of ex-Premier Asquith and Mrs. Asquith, Viscount Haldane, former Secretary for War, and Justice Darling, who tried the case against Pemberton-Billing.

French Will Honor Wilson by War Medal
PARIS, July 1.—The occasion of the changing of the name of Avenue du Trocadero to "Avenue President Wilson" will be commemorated by the striking of a medal, according to a decision reached by the Municipal Council. A gold copy of the medal will be sent to President Wilson. The council has asked the French government to order that Independence Day be observed as a national holiday.

Henry Simon, Minister of Colonies, has called on the governors of French colonies inviting them to join with France, in accordance with the vote of Parliament, in celebrating the American Independence Day.

Pemberton-Billing Forcibly Removed From Commons
Refuses to Leave When Ordered by Speaker for Disorderly Conduct
Figured in Libel Case
Had Charged That Germany Had Vice Book Containing 47,000 British Names

PARIS, July 1.—Having refused to leave the House of Commons when ordered to do so by the Speaker for disorderly conduct, Noel Pemberton-Billing, Member for Hertfordshire, was forcibly removed by the officials.

The incident arose through Mr. Pemberton-Billing persistently attempting to discuss the question of internment of enemy aliens while other business was before the House.

Before his removal the House had, on motion of Andrew Bonar Law, the Chancellor of the Exchequer,